synonymous terms in the British constitution. The inequalities of municipal taxation in Lon-don doubtless exceed those of any other quarter of the globe. The Marquis owns considerable land in the city, and he has looked after it legislation as keenly as if any impairment of his income would send him on the parish. In his appointment of Commissioners, committeemen, experts, and investigators, he has exercised the same thrift and kept a steady

uve on his private interests.
Within a few years he has changed considers. Within a low years he has changed considerably in appearance. He looks more like Shake-speare's Aiderman than like a typical aristocrat of the Cecil stock. His cropped beard is often in need of trimming, his dress is often in need of a valet. He spends little money on his personal appearance. His inattention to rules the health has caused him to grow very fat, and is eyes are often dull and sleepy. But his indit as soute as it was twenty years ago, and if he no longer turns off epigrams and pragnes appearants with sarcasm, it is owing more to his idea of the dignity of the upper House than to any decline of his faculties. He has no colleagues except armadillos and sloths—old men without vigor and young men without thact. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is very much appreciated now that he is gone, but he may solace himself with the reflection that although Sir Stafford Northcote was taken to the House of Iords to please Lord Randolph hurchill, and that although he himself was isplaced as leader of the House to gratify the mobilition of that aspiring politician, both are now lost to Lord Salisbury—the one by death; to ther by allemation. But these three—for such was an abler public officer than either atheote or Churchill—were unquestionably is most useful men in the Tory party for a cry cabinet. Lord Salisbury has often accepted at what he calls the one-man power of it. Gladstone's natural characteristic is the recessity of Lord Salisbury's situation. He must exercise that power which exceptional strength and unflinching courage will always exercise in a party of commonplace men.

How much the Radicals and Nationalists have hoped from Lerd Salisbury's presumed disposition to maintain the imperial prestigo on the Continent, they have scarcely openly awarder in a party of common place men.

How much the Radicals and Nationalists have hoped from Lerd Salisbury's presumed the settle all domestic questions according to the settle all domestic questions according to the settle all domestic questions according to the settle a bly in appearance. He looks more like Shake-speare's Alderman than like a typical aristo-

Minister to feel the slightest disposition to repeat them. When Lord Salisbury said the other day that in spite of ominute symptoms of war or the Continent, he believed peace to be assured, he spoke resolvo mare than conviction. When he sless said that "the polities of the moment are summarized in Ireland," he indicated the locality of the only war he intends to conduct or to participate in. When he added that conciliation only adds to disorder, he meant to intimate to all concerned that he had a majority for coercion. When he spoke of remedial measures, his calculated indefinitaness shows that while war is determined upon, the promised Land bill must wait awhile. Hartingion and Chamberlain are ready for coercion. But the one is not prepared to surrender an acre of his estates in Ireland, por the other to any a shilling to buy out the Irish landlords. Both are ready to bayonet Ireland, and Salisbury will do it for them without flinching.

### BUSINESS ON THE DUFFY PLAN. The Depte Belong to Mike's Wife, but Mike Hue all the Money.

Some time ago the Metal Manufacturing Company obtained a heavy judgment against Mary Duffy, the wife of ex-Alderman Michael Duffy, the informer of Duffyville. She was eximined in supplementary proceedings yester-lay in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Duffy said hat her possessions were small, although she and been conducting the business assigned to her by her husband. She had drawn all money from the bank and had given all of it to Mike in exchange for checks that he had given her. The checks, however, were valueless. In 1879 Mike built houses covering the block

nded by Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets and First avenue and Avenue A. Jonas M. Libby was his backer, and advanced hun-dreds of thousands of dollars. While these buildings were being constructed the ex-Al-derman moved to Harlem from the Seventh ard. Libby then refused to advance any ore money, and Duffy, with trouble heaped on him, turned the property over to his wife. Money was taken up in her name to complete the buildings. Then Duffy, in his wife's name, acquired property from 100th to 103d streets, between Second and Lexington avenues. Debts were contracted in his wile's name, and Duffy was further embarrassed by the Coodle exposure. Creditors obtained judgments against Mrs. Duffy. These were the Schbenberg Metal Manufacturing Company, Goorge A. Paive, and Thomas J. Crombie, who had furnished labor and material for the buildings. A. Paive, and Thomas J. Crombie, who had furnished labor and material for the buildings. Jonas E. Libby procured a judgment for \$40,000, and Mrs. Duffy retorted by bringing an action against him for breach of contract and for an accounting of his trust. It is alleged that when Mrs. Duffy received the property from her husband, as she alleges, Mr. Libby agreed to act as trustee for her, and now she claims he failed to fulfil this trust.

Ex-Justice Pinckney, Jacob A. Cantor, and Henry Seldner looked after the interests of Mrs. Duffy yesterday, and Walter L. Thompson and Henry Cooper appeared for the company. Upon being examined Mrs. Duffy said:

I reside at 1,422 Lexington avenue. I have other judgments arguest me before the present one. I have been examined once before in supplementary proceedings. Those proceedings are still pending. I have bad meany in a bank but have none a present. I drew it ent and lent it to my husband. I have no jewelry except my wedding ring. I have always signed deets when asked to by Mr. Buffy. I don't own any household furniture. I have no muney anywhere. Jonas M. Libby wes ane \$150,000. It is all in litigations as I am informed by my husband, who conducted business for me under a power of attorney. I have always sined deets under foreclosure.

The examination will be resumed on Friday.

# LAYS IT TO HIS WIFE'S MOTHER.

Bexter Officets his Wife's Story About his Boots with a Scar on his Nock. Nellie L. Northrup was not 20 years old in 1880 when John W. Dexter, then a well-to-do contractor of 40, fell in love with her at her nother's boarding house in Brooklyn and married her. Mrs. Lucy B. Northrup, the bride's mother, lived with them in New York until a few weeks ago, Mrs. Dexter lived with her susband until March 9. Now she is suing him in the Common Pleas for a separation, on the ground of abandonment and cruel treatment. She says he once struck at her and hit her mother, who was on hand to protect her. He got drunk, she says, and once he ordered her to take off his boots. She got one of them. off. out was not quick enough with the other, and the threw the first boot at her, and kicked her with his booted foot. At another time he gave her a black eye, and again he threw her on a lougeg and declared she had been unfaithful.

Mr. Dexter denies her charges, and swears that he never struck her in his life. He avers that his mother-in-law has caused the establed him in the neck, as a result of which he still carries a sear. He declares that for one year he did not touch a drop of liquor, until in the spring of 1885, when he came hyme from the funeral of one of his children, and his mother-in-law tempted him by suggesting that he take a drop of which he had funeral of one of his children, and his mother-in-law tempted him by suggesting that he take a drop of whiskey to soothe him in life trouble, and on that occasion he took her gavice. At another time when his wife slapper' him in the laws he almply folded his arms and looking at her asked if abe was not ashame h of herself. Last Christmes he purchased a good chain and looket for her, but she was so ab usive that he concluded she was not entitled, to them and kept them.

Mr. Dexter swears that about once in every he threw the first boot at her, and kicked her

concluded she was not obtained in every keyt them.

All: Dexter swears that about once in every three months for the last six years he was compelled to order his mother-in-law out of the house, owing to her continued interference, but as she refused to go it didn't help him any, breaking of her he says:

Speaking of her he says:

She has murped my wite's playin in my house and at my table, each has enseavored by every means in her gower to belittle me in my house.

Finally he got her out of the house last month, and these his wife declared that she also would leave, and begran making preparations to go. On March 9. while he was absent, two truck loads of furnitaire, bric-à-brac, and valuables were taken avyay, and his wife departed, taking their two 2 hidron with her. Her whereabouts he has be an unable to ascertain, and he svem now says fant he is willing to receive her and the child sen back.

Mrs. Dexter applier; to Junge Alien for alimony and counsel base pending her suit, but her motion was dem ad yesterday.

The Commission serry of Accounts will soon that resident for commission of the limits began serve as to be away with a good at the red tape which has impeded the work.

Gen. Catlin Tells of his Relations to Cone; Island Pool Selling.

EX-SHERIFF STROWAR TESTIFYES.

Ex-Sheriff Stegman produced before the Bacon investigating committee in Brooklyn yesterday two books relating to his office in the years 1882, 1883, and 1884. He had not seen his cash book and journal since April, 1885, when they disappeared from his desk. All the papers belonging to him that would enable him to make an accurate statement of his receipts and disbursements had also been taken. The statement he would now make would show only what the executive clerk and under sheriff had paid over to him. The former received all money coming into his office, and the latter took charge of it. The statement he

Receipts. 870,127,13 64,340,09 50,709,07 Dishersement: \$\7,972.40 \$0,700.88 \$4,307.25 812, (55.1 24, 758.1 Total......\$194,355.86 \$120,073.16

A statement made to him by his bookkeeper after he left office showed the profits which he should have received to have been: For 1882. \$34,701.50; 1883, \$37,339; 1884, \$37,809.50; total. \$109,850. The bookkeeper charged him with campaign expenses in 1881, \$8,353.82. There were charges for legislative expenses, which he explained to mean money expended by him in going to Albany to defeat legislation injurious going to Albany to defeat legislation injurious to his office. Counsel discovered an entry of \$5,413.81 due to Albort Daggett. This the witness explained was an indebtedpess he had owed to Daggett since 1879, when Daggett was Sheriff and the witness Under Sheriff. The Under Sheriff was required to pay the executive clerk and a messanger. This, with money borrowed from Daggett, made up the above item. Witness had never done anything to suppress pool solling on the Brighton Beach course. He had never considered it his duty to swoop around and look after violations of the law, and he had been so advised by the District Attorney. The witness never had a bench warrant against any of the officers of the Brighton Beach Association. A \$2,000 transaction with William A. Engreman represented money borrowed by witness. Engeman was an old friend. The witness had borrowed \$1,500 from Paul Bauer also. He had paid it nearly all back. He did not borrow these moneys from these men because they were notorious gamblers or violators of the law, but simply because they were friends. He had always been ready and willing to do anything in his power to suppress gambling. He told Anthony Comstock that he wished somebody would complain against the gamblers, and he would scoop them all in. He made Comstock a deputy sheriff in 1882.

To Judge Green—Had been a practising lawyer several years before he entered the Sheriff's office. Comstock remained doputy during witness's term of office, and as such deputy had the same powers in making arrests as the witness had.

John Mitchell, Jr., formerly Coroner Menninger's clerk, testified that last summer he assisted in keeping the books of the Brighton deputy had the same powers in making arrests as the witness had not only lained in 1861.

Gen. 1. S. Catlin testified that he was District Attorney from 1877 to 1894. His attention was called to gambling on Coney Island in 1861. and again in 1882. It was not the duty of the Commissioner of Police. Comstock had his men down at the Island, and had take to his office. Counsel discovered an entry of \$5,413.81 due to Albert Daggett. This the wit-

Which they announced as their ultimatum;

1. We will not discriminate against members of any labor organisation, nor will we permit those who are members of a labor organisation to interfers with, intimidate, or annoy those in our employ who are not members of any labor organisations. And we will, employ and discharge whom we please.

2. Dyers will not be required to run more than three (3) boxes, and this rule will also apply to superintesdents The minimum pay of all dyers will be intrict.

3. The minimum pay of finishers will be twenty (20) cents per hour. d. The minimum pay of all persons employed on tretching and stringing machines who are also employed as finishers will be twenty (20) cents per hour.

3. The minimum pay of all persons employed at shaking out will be reveated (17) cents per hour.

4. The minimum pay of helpers will be afteen (15)

The minimum pay of helpers will be fitten (10) a per hour.

If hour of work on the days of Monday, Tues-Wedinesday, Thursday and Friday will be from 7 it to 12 o'clock mona, and from 1 F. M. to 6 20 F. M. on Maturdiay from 7 A. M. to 12 o'clock moon and 1 F. M. to 3 30 F. M. on Hostro of work for night men en the nights of day. The hostro of work for night men en the nights of day. Thereday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday be from 7 F. M. to 12 o'clock midnicht, and from 1 it to 0:20 A. M. and on Saturday from 2 50 F. M. to 3. The pay of all night men will be 100 per center than the men employed at day work.

Overtime will be paid at the rate of time and a half, overtime will be required inter than 9 F. M. a.

No work will be required on Sundays or legal days. olidays.

11. Pay day will be every two (2) weeks.

12. These rules printed in the English and German

12. These rules printed in the English and German

12. These shall be houg up in a conspisuous place in

13. The stabilishment and they shall remain in force for

each establishment and they shall remain in force for on a year.

The above, with one or two trifling changes of a purely technical character, was the basis of yesterday's sottlement. The strikers wanted the schedule signed on their behalf by the officers of their trades unions, but the boses would not agree to anything but individual assent. Every man must sign his own name to it before he returns to work. Then the strikers wanted shop committees appointed, but this the employers would not allow. They said there would be only one boss in any of the shops hereafter. The strikers, finding that the employers would not vary from their standpoint, agreed to sign, and then the order was issued by the employers for the men to return to work to-morrow morning.

Yesterday's conference was the first between the two aides that reporters have been admitted to since the beginning of the strike. The discussion in the conference was very courteous and gentlemanly on both sides.

## BISMARCK'S IRON HAND.

He will Bear Down Heavily Upon Alene Lorraine-Krupp and the Newspapers. BERLIN, March 26 .- Although the Unterhaus will probably pass the Eccle siastical bill it is certain that the debate will disclose great discontent among the National Liberals over the extent of the concessions. Many Conserva-tives are equally dissatisfied. Herr Struck-

tives are equally dissatisfied. Herr Struckmann, a National Liberal, gives expression to the feeling of his party by declaring that he has no confidence in the pacific disposition of the Bishops, and that too many concessions have already been made to the Catholic Church. The Liberal papers deplore the bill as a reactionary step that adds greater strength to the Papal power within and without Germany. The Government papers praise Bismarck's action, but all sides doubt that the peace compact with the Church will be long maintained. Bismarck's scheme to remodel the ddministration of Alsace-Lorraine will be presented in the Bundesrath next week. He proposes that the existing Landesausschuss be deprived of legislative power; that the laws of Germany be applicable in their entirety to the Reichsland; that special local laws be abrogated, and that the Stattholter be in direct and absolute dependence on the Imperial Chancellor.

Catholic papers comment with anger upon an order issued by Herr Krupp, forbidding his workmen to read two local Catholic newspapers. Hersays he considers the papers dangerous to peaceful relations between employees living in his dwellings from either keeping on hand or reading them.

Will Capt. Petty Fight?

Will Capt. Petty Pight !

It is reported that Police Captain Jeremiah Petty, who has been retired on a pession of \$1,000 a year, intends to content the legality of the order of dis-missal in the course on the ground that he was appoint-ed under the police law of 187, for life or good takender He has laken his effects to Cottes Series, A. Be to

WIRTH'S MAD COMPANION.

PUBLING THE POLICE, WHO ARE Curtons Case in Chie

Added by the Arrest of the Seeming Lu-natic for the Murder of Another Man. CHICAGO, March 26 .- More than three weeks ago a butcher named Fred Wirth, em-ployed in the packing house of Turner Bros. at the stock yards, disappeared under peculiar circumstances, and has not since been seen or heard of. Wirth's movements are involved in obscurity since the evening of March 4, when he was last seen at the house of Hermann Knebler. Wirth had, so the story goes, spent the evening at this house in company with Hermann and Jacob Knebler and Peter Nichols. All these were packing-house butchers. They had partaken freely of beer, and when Wirth started for home he was decidedly drunk. He

was never seen again. From that time forth the action of his boon companions of the night have been very pe-culiar. The very next day Jacob Knebler, who had a promise of work at Turner's as soon as a vacancy should occur, went there and applied for employment. He was told that Wirth had not shown up, whereupon he went to the near-est police station and inquired if Wirth had been arrested. Upon being answered in the negative, Knebler went to Mrs. Wirth's house and remarked: "You are going to be a widow for a few days." He added, "Fred hasn't been ar-rested, and he'll turn up dead or alive." When the police were told of this conversation they locked up Jacob Knebler on a convenient charge of abusing his wife, and then went to work to investigate.

No sooner was Knebler confined in the station

charge of abusing his wife, and then went to work to investigate.

No sooner was Knebler confined in the station than he began to act like a crazy man. He was heard to say: "What's the use of locking me up? The man is in the slip," referring to a deep pool of foul water that makes off the river near the stock yards. They called in the City Physician, who pronounced Knebler insane. Then they took him to the county jail, where the county physician examined him and declared him perfectly sane. There was promptly rearrested, this time on a charge of conspiracy and murder. At the same time the two other boon companions of Wirth's last night on earth. Hermann Enebler and Peter Nichols, were arrested. These two were released on ball, but Jacob was held.

On March 17 Llout, Duffy, who had charge of the case, received information by telegraph of the inding of the body of an unknown man in the Illinois and Michigan Canai at Lockport. Mrs. Wirth was taken to the spot, bat could not identify the remains as those of her husband. So this clue had to be abandoned, and Jacob Knebler was released on \$4.000 buil. The next four days produced no now developments, but on the night of March 21 Jacob Enebler walked into the police station looking and acting as crazy as when he was first arrested. Walking up to the deek Bergeant he said:

"I want to be locked up,"

"What for ?" asked the Sergeant.

"We killed that man," was Knebler's reply. "He is over near the Hed Bridge. No wonder you can't find him."

The deak Sergeant, pretending not to believe the story, laughingly demanded. "Why don't he come to the surface of the water then."

Boanse," said Enebler, "he's tied down with a log; he's between three piles."

Knebler was then allowed to go, but was kept under close surveillance and two policemen were sent to drag the slip at the Red Bridge. A lonelier spot would be hard to find. The water in the aligh ter houses of the vicinity, and there are no dwellings within a thousand feet of the bridge. Numerous crimes have been committed ther

nere Jacob win in. But the was, illed and thrown in. But the was, red Wirth's. Here was a situation. They had been told Here was a situation man to search there was a murder here.

END OF THE PATERSON SIEK STRIKE.

The Byers Agree is the Main to the Terms
Offered by the Emptoyers.

The strike of the Paterson silk dyers, which had lasted nearly seven weeks and had thrown more than 10,000 silk operatives out of employment, ended preserve. The mills will be reopened and the hands will return to work to-morrow morning. There is great rejoicing over this result, for the strike had been of incalculable damage to the city. All kinds of business was prostrated, and many small concerns had suspended.

The agreement was reached yesterday morning at a conference between duly accredited committees from the silk employers and strikers. They had been bombarding each other with propositions and schedules, but they could never before get near each other on any basis of settlement. Finally, on March 5, the manufacturers united on the following schedule, which they announced as their ultimatum:

1. We will not discriminate against members of any labor coverienties are will will account of the doctor's dispression of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body of a person of whose murder here for the body there, and there fully a week be dead man, how came his body there, and here fully a week before knebler great fully a week before Knebler great fully

with Jacob, whom they refer to as "a crazy Dutchman, who ought to be in the doctor's care."

Mrs. Wirth, the wife of the missing butcher, conducts herself in a most eccentric manner. When taken to Lockbort a week ago to examine the body found there she for a considerable time held her tongue, and could not be persuaded to say whether the body was or was not that of her husband. At last she was coerced into a statement by the local Coroner, but she gave it with singular reluctance, and in a half-doubtful way said she did not think it was her husband. A little later she was induced to speak more positively, and this time she declared the dead man was not fred Wirth. At home the wretched woman sits with her brood of little children in want and horror, but she will neither converse herself on the subject of her husband's fate nor will she permit her children to go outside the house or talk with anybody.

Altogether, the case possesses elements of mystery and puzzling contradiction that seem to defy any solution whatever. All that is known certainly is that Fred Wirth is still missing, and nobody now doubts that he was murdered and the body concealed. Nobody can suggest a motive for the crime, for nobody was present at the beer-dirinking bout on the night of March 4—whom Wirth was last seen alive—excepting the Kneblers and Peter Nicheles; and to all inquiries they return the original raphy: "Wirth left us and started for home, and we never saw him again."

To-day the mystery took on a new complexion in the arrest of Jacob Enabler on the charge of compileity in the death of Peter Hansen, whose body the police found when dragging the slip for Wirth's body. Enabler seemed uttary broken down by this new arrest, and said be left sure he should go crazy if his, troubles were not soon ended. So far as known, the only fact that connects Knebler with the death of Hansen is the finding of the body in the precise spot where he said Wirth's remains had been sunk.

To add to the complexity still further, Mrs. Wirth now expresses

SULLIVAN TRIES HIS BROKEN ARM.

It Is as Good as Ever, and He Astonishe Some Young Mon by His Hitting Power. Sullivan tried his broken arm yesterday, and found that it was about as good as ever. Some time ago he promised several athletically-incided young gentlemen to show them how hard he could hit, and yesterday he fulfiled his promise. With Pat Sheedy and the young men

promise. With Pat Sheedy and the young men he visited an up-town riding academy. A Rugby football was suspended from a beam by a thick rope, and Sullivan stripped for work.

After donning a pair of thin kid gloves, he let drive with his left. The ball flow away, and hit the ceiling with a bang. Then he struck it again and again, the blows of the ball against the wooden ceiling eracking away like a repeating rifle.

"Try it with your right hand," some one suggested.

gested.
Sullivan waited a moment for the ball to swing ateadily, and then he made a dart for it. His right arm shot forward, and the ball looked like a streak as it west cellingward. It split the board it struck. Then Bullivan hit the ball with right and left alternately, and with almost righting rapidity. Three times he broke the iron ring by which the rope beld the ball.
Bullivan will start on his sparring tour this week, heginning to-morrow night at Cronbeim's Thesire in Hoboken.

The Cityer K.-Harry Wilkes Race Of. Los Axontes, Cal., March 26,-Oliver K., who is matched to frot a match race with Harry Wilkes for \$10,000 on April 2 at San Francisco, strained a tendou In one of his foreign this morning. While the injury is not considered serious, the horse will not be in racing could from for a month. The race is therefore "off." Claver & pays a forfeit of \$2.50.

A renewal by Thomas Cleary of the indemnity to his bondaman John Dollard, was recorded in the Register's office yesterday. It is in the shape of a mortage for San 100, the american of the sec of present screen. The second of t

FOUND HIM IN JAIL

A Murderer Betrays Minself by Going int the Confidence Business.

CHICAGO, March 26 .- On July 16, 1881, in a quarrel which occurred at Young America, Cass county, Ind., William A. Green shot and killed Encs Brunsbaugh, making his escape with the assistance of his brother, A. C. Green, Although the local authorities made a thorough search, no clue to his whereabouts was ob-tained. It was believed, however, that he was somewhere out West, and ettizens of Cass county asserted that he was seen in Arkansas in 1884, and in Texas in January, 1887.

In January last Miss Lucila Mubbitt, the

sweetheart of A. C. Green, disappoured. A few weeks ago her body was found in the Wabash

River near Lafayette, Ind., and fully identified.

Believing that she had been Eurelered by her lover, the Pinkerton agency was called upon to endeavor to find the Green brothers, and an operative was at once put upon the trail. He first found the mother of the young men, who had moved to Ohlo, but discovered she was not in communication with her relatives. He then visited some relatives in Lentucky, and while there struck a clue that he had met to the trail. He first found that W. S. Green had left Denison. The next clue led him to Chautauqua county, Kansas. This was about five or six days 250.

Ten days ago Mrs. William J. Gallagher, whose husbani is now in the penitentiary at Joliet, received a letter purporting to come from her husband, informing her that he had with greet difficulty and danger escaped from prison; that he was at Cedarvale, Chautauqua county, Kans, and requesting her to send him \$200 at once, warning her not to mention to any one that she had received his letter. Mrs. Gallagher was sorely troubled. She believed the letter gennine, but, knowing that William Pinkerton intended to use Gallagher as a witness at Morris, Ili., she went to him and asked him if he was sure her husband was in Joliet. Pinkerton assured her that he was positive of that fact. She therefore showed him the letter. Pinkerton at once pronounced the letter a forgery, an old confidence trick. He communicated immediately with the Postmaster and Marshal at Cedaryale, instructing them to arrest any person calling for mail addressed to W. J. Gallagher.

In reply he was informed of the arrest of a man who gave the name of Frank Deere and whose pleture was sent hore, which, however, was not identified. Just at this time the Pinkerton operative on the search for the Greens arrived at the county seat of Chautauqua county, and to his great surprise found one of his men in jail, for Frank Deere and W. S. Green were one and the same person. His picture was positively identified by citizens of case county and residents of Logansport, Ind. where he will be taken for trial and he is likel Believing that she had been gaurdered by her

Week Age, Giving 897,850 Preferences.

James Kearney, a lawyer, recently of the firm of Thain & Kearney, at 11 Pine street, has not been heard from since his partner, Mr. Alexander Thuin, said publicly that he had absconded with a large sum of money. The but it has apparently been increasing rapidly, for, while on Friday it was put at \$18.000, yesterday Mr. Thain said that he thought it was nearer \$80,000. Of this, Mr. Thain says, nearly \$20,000 belonged to him personally.

Kearney is an Irishman, and about 30 years

old. He lived in a flat at 334 East Eighty-sixth street, and, it is said, kept house in luxurious street, and, it is said, kept house in inxurious style. He was married about a year ago to a school teacher. Kearney and Mr. Thain were fellow law students twelve years ago. He was Mr. Thain's confidential clerk for a number of years, and was taken into partnership because of the ability he displayed. He had charge of the finances of the firm.

Mr. Thain said yesterday that it was not undisplayed prouts ago that he began to be sug-

Mr. Thain said yesterday that it was not until soveral months ago that he began to be suspicious of his partner. Then he noticed some discrepancies in the accounts and sued him for an accounting. On March 17 Kearney made an assignment to Peter B. Staunton, a bricklayer of 412 East Eighty-fifth street, with preferences for \$27.850, and since then Mr. Thain has not seen him.

Mr. Thain says that, as far as he knew, Kearney had no money. One of the persons who it is said will suffer through Kearney's failure is Mrs. Margaret Poster. Upon Mr. Thain's representations Judge Van Brunt appointed Kearney referee in the suit of Mrs. Foster against Theo. M. Roche and others. Kearney was ordered to pay what money he received as referee into a trust company, and it was only to be drawn against upon the consent of the attorneys. Instead, after selling certain property for which he received in part payment \$15,000, he deposited this money in his own name. When, Mrs. Foster's attorneys made a demand upon him he could not pay it. This precipitated his failure.

Mr. Thain wrote to Judge Van Brunt yesterday promising to try all in his power to get back the \$18,000 that came into Kearney's hands as referee. Kearney could not be found by a SCs reporter yesterday. His friends deny that he has abscended, and say in the last as a second of any say in the last and say in the last and say in the last as a second of any that he has a beconded, and say in the last and say in the last as a second of any that he has a beconded and as second of the second o

hands as referee. Kearney could not refound by a Sun reporter yesterday. His friends deny that he has absconded, and say he will make good all his debts.

It is a question as to who will be the losers in the Foster case, the purchasers of the property or Mrs. Foster. The former are Wm. Westley and the Empire Bottling Company. The \$18,000 was a little more than 10 per cent. of the purchasing price.

## WAS IT FOR BLACKMAIL?

A Well-to-do Planter Prosceuted on a Charge

of Assaulting his Little Niece. COLUMBIA, March 26 .- The trial of John Harvey Neeley, the well-to-do planter of Chester. S. C., who was prosecuted for attempting an assault upon the four-year-old daughter of George B. Moseley, his brother-in-law, was begun yesterday in the Court of General Sessions n Chester. Great interest was manifested in with excited people. Two physicians testifled that the injury to the child might possibly have been accidental, but the probability was that some person produced it. The mother testified that she left the child with the defendant and went into the kitchen. While there she heard the child sereaming, and, going to its assistance, asked what was the matter. The child replied, "Uncle John Neeley hashure me." The mother said, "I reckon not," and took the child with her to the kitchen. It continued crying, and repeated the remark, "Uncle John has hurt me." Neeley remained at the house until bryskfast and then left. The crying of the child led the mother to make an examination, and she found that it had been injured as charger.

The defendant was placed upon the stand, and donied the charge in the most examination whether he had assaulted the child the raised his hand to heaven and said. "No." His own testimony was the only material evidence given in his favor.

His counsel in the argument dwelt at considerable length upon the medical estimony as to the possibility of an accidental finury to the child and to the absence of any conceivable object for the commission of the alleged crime by the defendant. The counsel for the State asserted that the injury bothe child was produced either by the moviner of the defendant, and maternal feelings would not have permitted such cruelty by the former.

The case was given to the jury last night, and early this morning they rendered a verdiet of not guilty, thus discrediting the testimony of the child's parents, who, it is now generally believed, perpetrated, the outrage upon the child themselves and brought the charge against their brother-in-law for black mailing purposes. This, it is said, is the view the jury took. the trial, and the Court House was crowded with excited people. Two physicians testifled

"Martha" at the Metropolitan. There is nothing in "Martha" to startle a modern operatic audience. Martha is not worthy to bear Isolde's train or to be at Nero's court. Flotow's work tells a cheerful story in cheerful music, but the opera is far too slight for an anultioram as wast as that of the Metrepolitan Opera House. Its performance there by the National Opera Company yesterday can be justified only on the ground that the labors of the other principal artists of the troupe in "Nero" on Friday made it impossible for an opera requiring a larger cast than "Martha" to be given yesterday.

Mme. L'Allemand was Lady Harriet, Miss Davis Nancy, Mr. Bassett Lionel, and Mr. Stoddard Phinkelt. The performance was carried out by this quartet with neatness and despatch. court. Flotow's work tells a cheerful story in

LANDED THROUGH THE SURF.

HARD LUCK FOR THE SCOTIA'S TWICE WRECKED PASSENGERA

mbarking Families Arc Ber in a Strange Land by Men who Cannot Understand their Language-Capt. Ruf-fat's Story of the Musatag Ashere. After a night of no greater misery than that of the night that had gone before, the un-fortunate Italian immigrants who had been

compelled to remain on board the steamship Scotla that was stranded on Friday morning opposite Blue Point life saving station, beyond Fire Island lighthouse, were routed out at day-break yesterday morning by the order of Pas-senger Agent Jacob Terknile. He had passed the night in the life saving station. The work of removing the passengers from the ship then began. The revenue cutter Grant had come to the scene during the night, and it was decided that 300 of the passengers should be taken to her and transferred to Castle Garden direct. The rest were landed and sent along the inner beach for a couple of miles to a place where they could be trans-ferred in small boats to South Bay sloops. The sloops took them to Fire Island inlet, where the wrecking schooner Haggerty took them and salled off with them for New York.

The effect of these divisions and transfers was pitiful. Families were divided. Fathers were in one place, wives in another, children in a third, and in some cases children were sent away in one boat while the parents had to go in another, neither knowing whether in a new land among people who could not under-

new land among people who could not understand them they would ever meet again. Baggage was a minor matter, but not a few persons were carried gesticulating away, having left their entire worldly possessions behind, and not ensily consoled even if they had saved their lives. Three surf boats and a cutter worked busily in getting the passengers off during the morning, while the breeches buoy travelled to and fro on its spider line regularly. At noon all the passengers had been landed, and nearly all had fed, and by 2 o'clock all had embarked for New York, leaving the Captain and his crew, with Capt. Merritt's wreckers, in possession of the steamer.

Capt. Ruffat remained on his ship. When he was asked by Agent Elwell how he happened to run the ship ashore he said he had had a continuous gais for three days and had been unable to get sight of the sun. He had meantime overrun his reckoning. He first picked up Shinnecock Light. He thought it was Fire Island Light. As it is customary to head a little north when abreast of Fire Island, he did so. At the same time there was a strong wind from the south. His ship had so little freight in her that she was very high out of water and the wind drifted hey very rapidly toward the shore, more rapidly than he supposed. With this south wind eame the deadly current, which the Captains of all the ships which have stranded thereabouts have noticed after they got ashore. The current sweeps up the Jersey coast, strikes Coney Island, and goes swiring off to eastward, weather-bowing the ships headed for Sandy Hook lightship, and driving them insensibly, but rapidly toward Fire island. Under these circumstances the Scotia like the Wieconsin, the City of Chiosgo, and others before her, had run hard aground with her head to the northwest.

Under these circumstances the Scotia. like the Wisconsin, the City of Chicago, and others before her, had run hard aground with her head to the northwest.

Surfmen say that they do not know anything about a current that is likely to set ships on shore. The Shinpecock light, which Capt. Ruffut mistook for Fire Island light, is a steady light, while the Fire Island light, is a steady light, while the Fire Island light, is a steady light, while the Fire Island light, is a steady light, while the Fire Island light, is a steady light, while the Fire Island light, the agent of the company, said he did not know this, and so there was no blame to be attached to any one for the stranding of the ship.

No attempt was made to remove the cargo, and it is likely it will not be removed, the amount being so small. The ship worked in during the night, and at low tide she was not more than sixty yards from the beach. She lies very nearly parallel with the beach, with her head to the eastward. The sand is rapidly phing up inside of her. She did not have over six feet of water in her bow at low tide. There is a sittle danger that the water may cut the sand under her at her bow and stern, leaving her weight to be supported by the middle frames. In which case she may hog or get a strain amidships. The agents do not expect this to happon. If the weather favors they may get her off in three days, or she may lie there for months. The breeches buoy remains stretched from her bow to the shore, and the crew are therefore in no danger, for they could be transferred ashore in half an hour should a serious gale arise. The stranding of the big steamer, with pleasant weather following, had been excuse enough to make yesterday a holiday for the people thereabout, and a couple of score of Great South Bay sloops and catboats carried full loads of passengers, including no end of handsome long Island lassies, to the scene of the wreek. All thrifty Italians sold no end of handsome long Island lassies, to the scene of the wreek, and thrifty Italians

Pretty Edith Oglesby's Betrayer Makes Her his Wife Rather than Go to Jail. Boston, March 26 .- A marriage in the Tombs this morning was the result of a scandalous scrape in which a Harvard student be-came involved. Wiss Edith Oglesby, a bright, pretty girl. a member of a wealthy Cali-fornia family, who came here to study music a few months ago in the new England Conservatory of Music, was the bride. Charles Titeomb, also of California, son of a State Senator and of high social position, was the groom. The story of the young woman is that Titcovibtook her sleigh riding one day in January. They stopped at a well-known January. They stopped at a well-known road house in the suburbs, and Miss Oglesby drank a giass of wine with the young man. She asserts that she knew nothing more until she found herself occupying a room with Titcomb and realized that he had assaulted her. She wrote to her parents soon afterward, and the result was a charge of rape against Titcomb, who was arrested. He was given to understand that he could compromise the case by marrying the girl, and he consented to do so. The ceremony was accordingly performed at the Tomba to-day by Major Jones.

It is said the young man admitted after the ceremony that he drugged the wine he gave to the young lady. The couple will not live together. Indeed, the parents of the young woman offered to agree that notifier she nor her child should seek support of bim. He declined to take advantage of the offer.

## THE BISON JOHN L. FULLIVAN.

Its Massive Head to be Preserved for the Wild West Show in London. PHILADELPHIA, March 26,-The big buffalo bull John L. Sullivan, who broke his neck at the Zoblogical Garden yesterday while resist-ing capture by the cowboys, was cut up to-day into small sections. Buck Taylor received a telegram from Buffalo Bill directing him to give the body to the Zoological Society, but by all means to keep the bison's Society, but by all means to keep the bison's head. Taylor said that Cody wanted the head forwarded to the Wild West show at Hyde Park, London, and Keeper McCadden, the taxdermist of the garden, was commissioned to prepare it. Butcher Dickerson and three strong assistants then haused the body of John L. Bullivan into the shaughter house and cut the flowh from the bones. The total weight was 1.514 pounds, the bones, without the head, weighing 1.401 pounds. The bones were presented to the veterinary department of the university and will be set up in the museum. The flesh will be fed to the liona, tigers, and leopards. Buck Taylor's gored horse "Chieftain" will recover.

CROW SHOOTING.

The Birds Not Being as Vigorous Piyers as Pigeons are Easily Killed. The Southside Cun Club of Newark met yes-

termon at their little shorting box in a stable field at the edge of the Newark messlows and prepared to open twenty five champiane baskets, which were piled up against the cife of the house. Each basket contained a wenty to champione bases. Which were pined up to the other principal artists of the troupse in opera requiring a larger cast than "Martha" to be given yesherday.

Mme. L'Allemand was Lady Harriet, Miss. Davis Nancy, Mr. Rassest Liouel, and Mr. Stoddard Plunkett. The performance was carried out by this quartet with neatness and despatch.

Sequel to an Elopement.

TROY. March 26.—A few months ago Frank B. Miller, a son of justus Miller and a member of the firm of Miller Hall & Harwell eloped with Nasan Money, and Mr. Harwell eloped with Nasan Woney. I baxen wholey a larger travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the factory. They were travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word travel to Plusheld Wass, and thence to New York out the word was to the well trained tray shooters belonging to the ciab. They generally inspect larily allowed the Washington on the Middle town Asylum. Justus Miller afterward visited Mrs. Hoosay's apartments and she elieges acted in an illest case the word of the Plusheld was the promise of the promise only the washington to the case the word was the word was and is now in the Middle was the promise of the promise o AN INSANE PRINCESS.

The Buchess of Cumberland Crased by th Attempt on the Cuar's Life.

The Duchess of Cumberland, who had already developed a tendency to mental disturbance due to heroic treatment for articular rheumatism, has become temporarily, if not the aggravation of her malady was the news of the attempt on the Czar's life and the consc quent unhappy situation of the Czarina.

The Duchess of Cumberland is the younger

daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister of the Czarina, the Princess of Wales, and the King of Greece. She

was born on Sept. 29, 1853, and was mar-ried in December, 1878, to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the only son of the late King of Hanover. She has three daughters and band would be King

of England had not Victoria been born, provided, that is, that his father, who was hated and despised by the English, had eeed his brother, William IV.

Head the Saile law prevailed in England, as it did in Hanover, the late Duke of Cumberland would have succeeded to the English throne in spite of the birth of a daughter to his elder brother, the Duke of Kent. As it was, he only became King of Hanover, and his son, the priseent Duke, lost that small kingship owing to Hanover being annexed by Prussia for taking the wrong side in the war with Austria in I/66. The Duke's refusal to accept the situation also lost him the Duchy of Brunswick.

The Duchese of Camberland has been placed in a lunatic asylum near Vienna.

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MR. MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

Pairchild's Sejection Regarded as Settled-Aspirants for Fairchild's Piace.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- It is now regarded as settled that Assistant Secretary Fairchild will succeed Mr. Manning as Secretary of the Treasury, and that his appointment will be officially announced the latter part of next week. Solicitor McCue and Comptroller Maynard are spoken of as possible successors of Mr. Fairchild as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Mc-Cue, however, is said to prefer the new Circuit Judgeship in New York city, and Mr. Maynard Cue, however, is said to prefer the new Circuit. Judgeship in New York city, and Mr. Maynard is understood to prefer his present office. In the event that Corporation Counsel Lacombe of New York should receive the Circuit Judgeship it is believed that Mr. McCue would accept the Assistant Ecretaryship. Third Auditor Williams and Chief Clerk Youmans are also said to be aspirants to that office.

Nothing has yet been settled in regard to the Treasurership. Mr. Jordan's resignation has not yet been accepted, and, while he requested the President to relieve him of the duties and responsibilities of the office about the 3d of April, it is thought he would consent to retain the office a while longer if the President so desired. The chances are, however, that the President will be able to select his successor before the date specified by Mr. Jordan. It is said that the President desires to select a new Treasurer from the West.

The act creating the new Circuit Judgeship of New York fixed the compensation at \$6,000 per Bannum, but no provision for its payment was made in any of the regular appropriation bills. The new appointee will, therefore, have to look to Congress to supply the omission in the next Deficiency Appropriation bills.

A DOCTOR'S LAST SPREE

He Survived Being Thrown Out of a Win dow only to be Killed on a Railroad. WILMINGTON, Del., March 26 .- At about 4 o'clock Thursday morning Dr. E. C. Pratt of Centreville, Md., on the eastern shore, was found lying alongside the railroad track in Townsend, Del., thirty-five miles from his Townsend, Del., thirty-five miles from his home. He was unconscious, and his right hand was crushed out of all shape, probably by a passing train. He was picked up placed on a train, and taken to the almshouse near this city. He died at 1 P. M., without regaining consciousness. The body was taken home. Pratt was about 40 years of age and stood feet 4 inches. He was of very convivial habits. He drove to Middletown on Wednesday and left his team at a hotel. He had been drinking and kept his apres up with much vigor. He acted like a cruzy man and wandered through the town nimlessly, finally starting down the railroad toward Townsend, four miles distant. There, it is supposed, he was struck by the Norfolk express.

About a year ago Pratt, while on a spree in Centreville, quarrelled with some cronies in the second story of a building, and was thrown through a window into the street, and left for dead. There he lay all night, being found at daylight by a negro. For a long time he was at the point of death, but he finally recovered, although he was afterward considered somewhat demented. His assailants on that occasion were never punished.

WOULDN'T TROT IN 9:28.

John H. was 18, and Rather Fat, and Stuck Fast at 2:48.

Charles O. Bailey owned a horse that he called John H. The animal had scored his eighteenth birthday, and was just a trifle fat. Bailey was anxious to see what his pet could do, and signed for a match trot. He knew Johnny would require some tuition, and to this end he arranged with James B. Titman to train him at his private track in Sparta, N. J. Titman was to make him go in 2:25, but he found that the horse could not make better than 2:48. Bailey declares that he was twice induced by Titman to pay a forfeit upon the assurance that the horse would certainly come up to the required speed if more time was given. At last Balley became exasperated and took the horse to his own stable, and refused to pay Titman's bill. The latter assigned his claim to John Hennessy, who brought suit, before Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover \$213. The jury returned a vordict for \$87. Johnny would require some tuition, and to this

Ohlimary.

The Rev. Matson Moler-Smith, Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia, died yesterday from heart failure. Dr. Neier-Smith was born in New York State in 1834, and went to Philadelphia about fitteen years ago, when he became a professor in the Divinity School. He was widely known amount the clearing and was not be the state of the processor.

became a professor in the Divinity School. He was widely known among the clergy and was a man of high intellectual attainments.

William A. Clark, President of the Newport National Bank of Mode leland, and the oldest bank official in the country, died in Newport yesterday, aged 84 years.

Abram B. Whittock, well known throughout the country by musicions as an orchestra and hand leader, died in thace yesterday, aged 56 years. He has been ogent of the United Express Company there for twenty years the United Express Company there for twenty years
Postmaster Huger of Charleston, S. C., died yesterday
morning. He was appointed by President Cleveland.
The flow, W. L. Lynch of the Baltimore Conference of
the Methodis Episcopal Church South died yesterday in
Berryville, Va., of gangrene, caused by obstructions of
the chief blood vessel of the limb.
Augustus P. Thompson, cashier of the National Bank
of Port Jervis, died yesterday morning, aged 73 years.
He represented the Second district of Orange county in
the Assembly in 1848. He had been Supervisor and a
member of the Port Jervis Board of Trusfees.
The Hon Jacob P. Boas died in Harrishurg, Pe. on

member of the Port Jervis Board of Trustees.

The Hon Jacob 9. Boas died in Harrisburg, Pa. on Friday night, aged 81 years. In 1847 Mr. Boas was sent to the State Senate as a Whig from Lehigh county, a group bemocratic district, and his voir made William who was the foregroup. Was forced to the made the state of Shimton who was the foregroup. Was forced by Senate of Ontonion tiovernor. Johnson made himself so popular with the people that he carried the them strong Bymocratic State of Fennsylvania by a large majority in 1848, and the prestige of his victory gave the State to Zachary Taylor at the following Kovember election. Senator bloas was subsequently elected sheriff of hauping county and Mayor of Harrisburg.

William C. Seeda a widely known resident of Williams.

John Sperman In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 26,-Senator Sherman received an ovation when he was introduced at the Cham-ber of Commerce this afternoon. He made a teneninute speech to his audience of business men, in which he said speech to his audience of business men. In which he said he was glad to congratulate the citizens of Cincinnati on the possession of the Cincinnati southern Railroad. The territory reached by that read and its connections would in five years double and perhaps trade the value of the road. He referred to the marvellous development of the resources of the South. The remainder of his speech was devoted to criticism of Congress for falling to pro-vide for a reduction of the surplus.

The United States steamer Richmond, flag-ship of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, commandant of the North Atlantic Squadron, will sail to morrow for a cruisGAMBLING TOOLS DESTROYED

MORE THAN \$30,000 WORTH DELIVERED

UP TO AXE AND FIRE.

third of Superintendent Murray's Col-

lection-Two Axes Broken in the W. The Result of Twenty-seven Raids.

Nearly \$100,000 worth of gambling appara-tus is said to have been seized by the police since Superintendent Murray became the head of the department, in June, 1885, and about

of the department, in June, 1885, and about one-third of the collection was destroyed in accordance with law yesterday. The destroyed apparatus belonged to the gamblers who have been convicted, and the rest will meet with the same fate when its owners are found guilty and it has been condemned by the courts.

What was burned and broken up yesterday comprised thirty-five faro, red-and-black, rou-lette, and poker tables, with layouts to match, which included 40,000 checks and many hun-dred packs of cards, and almost every other kind of gambling implement, in addition to two score of blackboards and over a truck load

dred packs of cards, and almost every other kind of gambling implement, in addition to two score of blackboards and over a truck load of pool tickets. Some of the tables and layouts were very exponsive. One roulette wheel cost probably in the neighborhood of \$500; but the collection as a whole did not look worth anything like the figure the police put on it. The collection as a whole did not look worth anything like the figure the police put on it. The explanation given to enhance its value was that gambling furniture, being contraband, cost morethan hones household articles.

The court yards and basement of the Central Office were the scene of the breaking and burning. Superintendent Murray led the way to them about 11% A. M., at the head of a little crowd of city officers, among which were the four Police Commissioners. Aldermanic President Beekman. Assistant District Attorney Davis, little Judge Duffy, President Banuel Colgate of Anthony Comatock's society. D. J. Whitney, Col. Murphy, and several Aldermen and other local statesmen.

As the law provides that gambling implements condemned, following the conviction of their cowners, must be destroyed by the Superintendent of Police and his aids. Mr. Murray initiated the destruction by himself smashing a rouge-et-noir table with an axe, which he then banded over to the nearest of half a dezen big policemen of the Broadway squad, who had been detailed for the purpose. They project men Quinjan and Docherty doing most of the work, and the first named breaking two axes in the process, and at the end of that time there were several cords of kindling wood, which will be utilized in making fires at the Central office next winter.

While the chopping was going on, the crowd of public characters descended to the base-policy habitable all the rest of the day. Long before all the autods if was ended, the spectators had grown tired and departed.

Yesterday's holocaust was the partial outcome of twenty-seven raids on gambling houses which have been made in Superintendent war

A WOMAN FOUND HANGING.

Rings on her Pingers, Money in her Pocket, and Papers in a Bag Under her Skirt.

When Stableman John Green opened the sash and blind factory of Woodruff, Condry & Beyer, at Lewis and East Third streets, early yesterday morning, he came upon the body of a woman hanging from one of the cross-bars that keep intruders out of the area. He called a policeman, and together they cut her down, but life had long been extinct. The woman had hanged herself with a rope. She was 50 or 55 years old, had gray hair, and wore a black dress, a black jersey, and a black felt hat of decent material. In her pocket the officer found \$15.97, and keys, with several scraps of paper, all of which he sent down to the Coro-ner's office without examining them.

The woman had a large bag strapped about her waist underneath her skirt, and in it she carried a number of small articles of little carried a number of small articles of little worth and two pecketbooks. One of these was much worn and contained a number of slips of paper. Among them was a receipt for \$2 paid by Mrs. Neumeyer to E. C. Edoneberger, a law-yer at 114 East Lexington street. Baltimore, for professional services. The receipt is dated Feb. 2 this year. A gold wedding ring and a small camoo were on her fingers, and in her pocket was a tiny gold ring on which was the word "Baby."

There were besides numerous slips of paper. word "Baby."

There were besides numerous slips of paper, containing memorands written in German and illegible addresses. No. 425 East Twelfth street was on one slip, and others were "Ferdinand Neumeyer, 647 East Eleventh street," and "Mr. Schlachter, 309 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn," The card of an outdoor patient at Bellevne Hospital was in her pocket. It was dated Feb. 12, 1887, and was signed by Dr. E. M. Fuller.

TESTING THE NEW

They Do Not Affect the Pitchers as Mach as Expected-Free Batting. St. Louis, March 26.—The Memphis Base Ball Club gave the Browns of St. Louis a chance for a little practice to-day. The main point of interest among the great crowd was to see just how the new rules would work. The game was such a one-sided affair that the new rules hardly had a fair test. It was plain to be seen after one inning had been played that the new rules were not going to affect the pitchers to the extent that some people expect. The main feature will be the increased batting. The Browns showed no apparent need of practice. All the old favorites praneed about in much the same manner as they did last fall, a few months' rest seeming to have produced no change in their ability to handle the ball and bat. Boyle and Busack, two of the new men, were tried at third and left field. The former did well.

were tried at third and left field. The former did well,
Busack's debut was quite unfortunate. He seemed utterly lost in the field, and falled to distinguish himself at the bat, though it is not wise to estimate a man by the first game he participates in; but Busack did little yesterday to encourage his friends. The score:

Browns. 30 6 0 2 2 0 0 ...12
Browns. 30 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3

The Last Week of American Opera. The National Opera Company to-morrow evening enter upon the fifth and last week of their season at the Metropolitian Opera House. The sale of seats for the fifth performance of "Nero" to-morrow night is

very large, and this splendid production has unquestionably made a hit. The last performance of the opera for this season in New York will be at the closing matines of the season next Saturday. On Wednesday "Martha." the season next Saturday. On Wednesday "Martha," which was so capitally given at the matines yesterday, will be given and will be preceded by a ballet arranged to the well known music of Subinstein's "Sai Coatume," in which the four principal dancers, Miles, Guirt, De Gillert, Caronsi, and Cammarano will appear. On Friday evening beliber's beautiful ballet "Spivia" will be seen for the first time this season. The parts of Spivia and Annina will be taken by Miles. Theodorade Gillert and M. Cammarano. The bullet has been rearranged since last season in many of the dances. "Spivia" will be preceded by Maase's "Galates."

Un Monday, April 4, the National Opera Company starts on an extended tour, which will last until June 18, and will include a season of three weeks at the Grand Opera House. San Francisco, beginning April 18, for which as substantial guarantee has been given by prominent people of San Francisco. The cities to be viated on the four are Albany, Syracus, Cleveland, Columbus, O. Feoria, 11. "maha, san Francisco, Los Angeles, Benever, Topeka, Ramasa City, St. Louis, Louisville, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

Mr. Trotter has a Bare Chance to Recever. Washington, March 26.—The condition of Mr. Trotter, the Recorder of Deeds, is unchanged. He is alarmingly but not hopelessly ill. This, being the minth day of his illness is regarded by his physicians as a first, if no chains for the worse occurs before to moreowering his chances for his will be greatly improved. The work of the late Bashop Logan of the Nethodisa Episcopial Church has been appointed fenulty Recorder of Deeds. He is an artist typrofessly is and is a brother-in-law of Matthews of Albany who was appointed Recorder of Deeds but rejected by the Senate.

Bowery Prices on Breadway.

Nicoll, the tailor, proves by his energy in reconstructing his business since the disastrous fire in his
Blowery establishment - few weeks ago, that he is determined to maintain his position in the front rank.
While the Bowery store is refitting the business is transterred to 771Biroadway, corper of Minh sireet. There
Mr. Micoll will smilingly continue to receive his Howery
customers. All his noil workmen are there, and he has
arelered foreign spring styles and new dom-site spring
styles for custom made suits, so that he will be ready,
the counting week to receive orders. Bowery prices will
prevail at the Broadway store.

Pifteen Victims of the Buffale Fire. BUFFALO. March 26.—To the list of the hotel re dead should be added the name of Mdward Washing a total of fifteen.